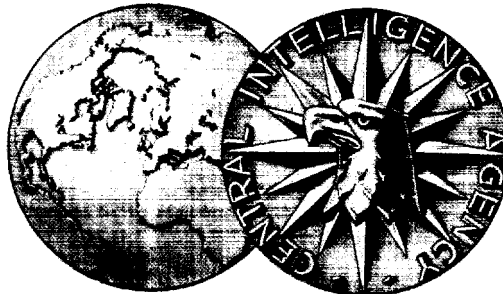


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# MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN

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No. 3

DECEMBER 1948

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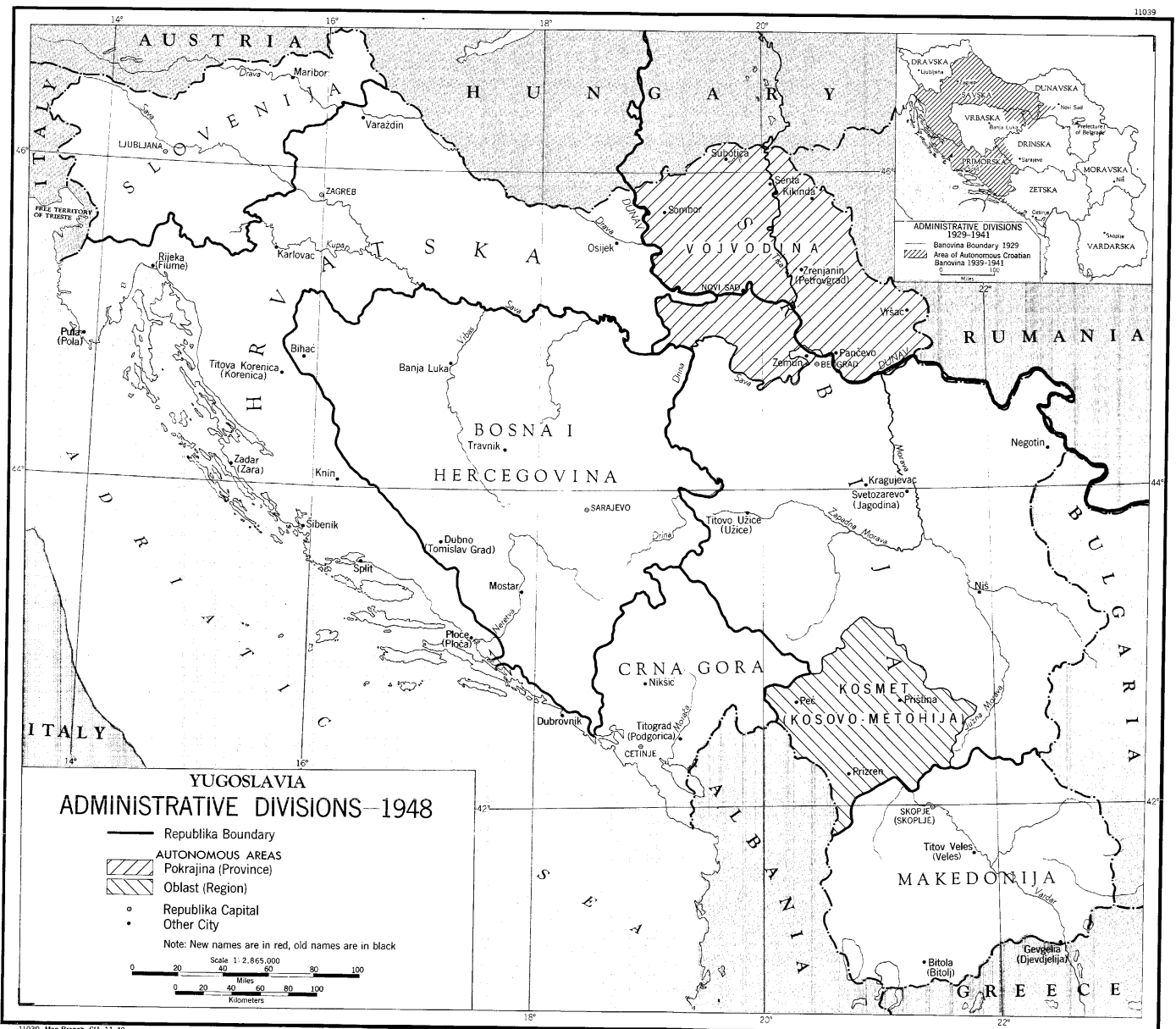
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NOTE: Maps referred to in this publication, for which CIA Call Numbers are given, may be obtained by calling Code 143, Extension 2596 or 2597.

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### I. THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF YUGOSLAVIA

Information concerning the administrative divisions of Yugoslavia is still incomplete and somewhat confused. Since the publication of the constitution of the Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija (Federative Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia)<sup>1</sup> it has been known that the country is administratively divided into eight major divisions, including six republike (republics), one autonomna pokrajina (autonomous province), and one autonomna oblast (autonomous region).

#### Major Administrative Divisions:

The six republics are:

Name of <u>Republika</u>	English Form	Capital
Srbija	Serbia	Beograd
Hrvatska	Croatia	Zagreb
Slovenija	Slovenia	Ljubljana
Bosna i Hercegovina	Bosnia-Hercegovina	Sarajevo
Makedonija	Macedonia	Skopje (Skoplje)
Crna Gora	Montenegro	Cetinje <sup>2</sup>

Included in the republika of Srbija are the autonomna pokrajina of Vojvodina with its capital at Novi Sad and the autonomna oblast of Kosovo-Metohija or Kosmet which has its capital at Prizren.

1. Hereafter referred to as FNRJ.
2. Although the 18 July 1948 issue of the Narodni Glasnik (reference No. 12) indicates that the capital of Crna Gora is Titograd (Podgorica) rather than Cetinje, this is believed incorrect.

NOTE: This Bulletin has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and Air Force.

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Five maps (nos. 1-5 in the list of references) that arrived in this country in the last six months clearly show the new international boundaries of the FNRJ and the location, boundaries and capitals of the major administrative divisions--the republike, the autonomna pokrajina and the autonomna oblast. Map no. 1 shows the FNRJ as a whole while maps no. 2-5 each show one major division and -- except for map no. 3 -- indicate what the minor administrative breakdown is. Unfortunately these maps do not agree in their delimitation of the republika boundaries. Map no. 1 is undoubtedly the most authoritative.

### Minor Administrative Divisions:

The administrative subdivisions set up by the constitution include the following, listed in descending order of size: oblasti<sup>1</sup> (regions), okrug (districts), kotari (counties), gradovi (cities, singular grad), gradski rejoni (city wards) and mjesta or mesta--sela, and mali gradovi (localities--villages, and small towns).

Since there apparently is a fair amount of autonomy in the various republike the subdivisions set up by the constitution apply only generally to the FNRJ and not specifically to all the major administrative divisions.

The table given below showing the subdivisions of Hrvatska (Croatia) and the Vojvodina will illustrate the differences in names of the different orders of subdivisions.

1. There are no standardized English translations of Yugoslav terms for administrative divisions. Oblast, for instance, is translated by different authorities as region, province, department, county or territory. The translations used in this article are American areal terms that indicate the relative size of the Yugoslav divisions.

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Administrative subdivisions of Hrvatska (Croatia) and the Vojvodina compared:<sup>1</sup>

	Hrvatska	Vojvodina
First order	<u>oblast</u>	<u>okrug</u>
Second order	<u>kotar</u>	<u>srez</u>
Third order	<u>općina</u>	<u>mesnost or mjesnost.</u>

The differences are more apparent than real. For example, kotari in Hrvatska and srezovi (counties) in the Vojvodina are comparable units but are called by different names, as allowed by the policy of local autonomy. The same is true of općine in Hrvatska, mesnosti in the Vojvodina and probably opštine in Srbija.

Definite information on minor civil divisions is available only for the Vojvodina and Slovenija. Map no. 4 shows in complete detail the boundaries of the srezovi, gradovi, gradski regioni and mesnosti in the Vojvodina. However it shows no okrug boundaries. No. 5 shows the okrug and srez boundaries in Slovenija except in the territory recently acquired from Italy.

Reference no. 2 suggests rather than shows the territorial-administrative set-up in Srbija by showing the okrug and srez capitals but no boundaries. It would seem from this reference that the Vojvodina is divided into at least three okrugi, Srem, the Banat and Bačka, and perhaps more. One okrug stands out in Srbija proper -- the Šumadija.

Although nothing more is known about the boundaries of the minor civil divisions there is good evidence that there have been changes in the boundaries and that new srezovi have

1. Three sources: Ref. no. 7 at end of article; maps no. 2 and 4.

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been created by combining or dividing old ones. By comparing references 2, 4, and 5 with nos. 7-9 it becomes apparent that there has been a good deal of change in the number and boundaries of srezovi in the Vojvodina, Srbija proper, and Slovenija. In Hrvatska too there have been changes; item 12 mentions 81 administrative districts for that area, a smaller number than before the war. Information concerning Crna Gora and Bosna i Hercegovina is lacking but there is indirect evidence that there have also been a few changes in the srezovi in Makedonija.

### Comparison of Republike with Banovine

The system of republike is unlike the system of banovine (departments or provinces) which existed in prewar Yugoslavia. Then it was intended that each banovina should be large enough to be an economic unit with a certain degree of independence. Although some consideration was shown for the Slovenes and Croats, especially the latter, the banovina boundaries were delimited so as to cut across many of the borders of the historic provinces of Yugoslavia in order to break up the various ethnic groups and hinder their organizing against the central government. Except for the Primorska, which comprised the greater part of the Dalmatian coast, the banovine were named after the main rivers that flowed across them.

In contrast, and in line with the idea of federalism and local autonomy, the republike and apparently the okrugi within them not only carry the old local names but, in most cases, their boundaries are the same as the boundaries of the old historic provinces. Thus, the southernmost portion of the FNRJ is no longer a part of Vardarska banovina, or southern Serbia as the centralist government in Beograd chose to call it, but Makedonija -- a name which reflects its history and ethnic character.

The various republike were created from the old banovine as follows: Makedonija consists of the southern two-thirds of

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Vardarska banovina (see inset on map accompanying this article); Srbija is made up of all of Dunavska and Moravska, the northern third of Vardarska, the twelve eastern srezovi of Zetska and the twenty-one eastern srezovi of Drinska; Crna Gora is composed of the southern srezovi of Zetska. Bosna i Hercegovina is made up of the rest of Zetska (save the coastal areas and islands) along with the eastern half of Primorska, the western half of Drinska, and all but one srez of Vrbaska. With the additions of the northern half of the portion of Venezia Giulia, ceded to Yugoslavia by the Italian Peace Treaty, and territory gained through one slight boundary modification, Slovenija is the same as prewar; Hrvatska has added to it a part of a srez from Dunavska, a srez from Vrbaska, and the southern half of Istria, the former Italian exclave of Zara, all the Dalmatian islands including Palagruž (Pelagosa) and the coastal areas of Primorska except for two small strips which are ancient corridors to the sea for Bosna i Hercegovina.

### Summary

In summary it may be said that available information regarding the location and boundaries of the major administrative divisions of Yugoslavia -- the republike, the autonomna pokrajina and the autonomna oblast -- is definite and correct. Less is known about the minor divisions: there is very little information regarding the okrugi; enough about the srezovi to indicate that a number of the boundaries on references 7 and 8 are probably incorrect; and almost none about the smallest divisions -- the opštine or općine or mesnosti. In the absence of definite new information about the smallest divisions, it may be assumed that reference no. 9, which shows them as of 1940, is still substantially correct.

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### List of References

#### Maps

1. Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija (The Federative Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia), 1:750,000, Geografski Institut Jugoslavenske Armije, 1947, in Serbo-Croatian (Latin characters), six sheets, grid and coordinates, CIA Call No. 35524.
2. Karta Narodne Republike Srbije sa Autonomnom Vojvodinom i Autonomnom Kosovo-Metohijskom Oblascu (Map of the Peoples' Republic of Serbia with the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Autonomous Kosovo-Metohija Region), 1:1,500,000, Prosveta (Enlightenment), 1947, in Serbo-Croatian (Cyrillic characters), no grid or coordinates, CIA Call No. 37438. Region),
3. Narodna Republika Hrvatska (Peoples' Republic of Croatia), 1:1,000,000, Nakladni Zavod Hrvatske (Publishing Institution of Croatia), 1947, in Serbo-Croatian (Latin characters) grid and coordinates, CIA Call No. 38199.
4. Vojvodina, 1:500,000, Zabod Propaganda (Institution Propaganda), 1948, in Serbo-Croatian (Cyrillic characters), no grid or coordinates, CIA Call No. 38548.
5. Narodna Republika Slovenija (Peoples' Republic Slovenia), 1:300,000, Geografski Institut Jugoslavenske Armije (Geographic Institute of the Yugoslav Army), 1947, in Serbo-Croatian (Latin characters), grid and coordinates, CIA Call No. 60040.
6. Slovenija, 1:600,000, Istituto Geografico De Agostini, 1948, in Slovenian, grid and coordinates, CIA Call No. 40363.
7. Yugoslavia, Administrative Divisions, 1:1,350,000, Office of Strategic Services, 1945, grid and coordinates, CIA 7264.

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8. [Yugoslavia, Administrative Divisions], no scale, publisher, date, grid or coordinates, CIA Call No. 19909.

9. Jugoslavien, Gemeindegrenzen (Yugoslavia, Communal Boundaries), 1:500,000, Publikationstelle Wien, 1940, in German, no grid or coordinates, CIA Call No. 34690.

### Documents

10. Department of State, Office of Research and Intelligence, The Constitution of the Federative Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia, No. 3725, Washington, 1946, 27 pp.

11. American Consulate, Zagreb, Quarterly Agricultural Report by Charles E. Bidwell, Report #3, April 1948.

12. Narodni Glasnik (Croatian Language Daily Newspaper), Division of Croatia into 81 Administrative Districts, Pittsburgh, Pa., 19 September 1947.

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### II. BRIEF NOTICES

#### A. Accession of States to Dominion of India

The Government of India's White Paper on Indian States (New Delhi, Manager, Govt. of India Press, July 1948) summarizes in convenient form the many changes in the political map of the Dominion of India that have taken place as a result of the accession of princely states to the Dominion. Of the total number of states that had acceded to the Dominion of India by June 1948, 219 had been merged with existing provinces, 294 had been grouped to form six new states, 22 had been consolidated into two areas and placed under the administration of the Central Government, about 10 of the largest states had been taken over intact, and 9 smaller states had not yet been merged or integrated into larger units. The former relationship of the states to the British government is discussed briefly and the steps in the integration of the states into the new Dominion are traced. Appendices include copies of official documents, tables of the states, giving area and population and grouping them according to the new arrangements, and two maps showing the status of Indian states as of August 1947 and May 1948. The maps are in a pocket at the end of the paper. The base used for the maps is the same as that for an older map by the Survey of India, India, Showing Provinces, States and Districts, scale, 1:4,435,200 (1938). Hyderabad, Kashmir and Jammu, and Junagadh, which have been the subjects of controversy, are not discussed in the White Paper, nor are developments in Pakistan covered.

#### B. Reported Agreement regarding Revision of the French-Italian Frontier

Considerable publicity was given to the signing of an agreement by French and Italian representatives in early July 1948 providing for certain revisions in favor of Italy of the French-Italian boundary as delimited in the Italian Peace Treaty

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(February 10, 1947). Up to the end of October, however, it appeared that neither the French National Assembly nor the Italian Parliament had approved the agreement. Presumably the agreement will not come into force until after such approval is granted. According to press reports the agreement would return the following areas to Italy: (1) about 3,000 acres near Mt. Cenis including a hydroelectric plant; (2) the winter sports center of Clavieres; (3) over 400 acres near the village of Olivetta-S. Michele to provide the Italian inhabitants with pasture land; (4) about 200 acres near the coastal town of Ventimiglia to provide an Italian hydroelectric plant with a reservoir and canal. In return, Italy would take steps to improve the water supply of points within France and make provision for movement of tourists and other travelers at Ventimiglia. The official text of the agreement has not been made public.

### C. Altered Status of Maldivé Islands

The Maldivé Islands group in the Indian Ocean was formerly considered a dependency of Ceylon and conducted relations with the United Kingdom through the Governor of Ceylon. The granting of Dominion status to Ceylon in February 1948, made it necessary to re-define the relationship of the Maldives to the United Kingdom. This was accomplished by an agreement signed April 24, 1948 which in effect makes the Maldives a British protected state, conducting relations with the United Kingdom through the British High Commissioner at Colombo.

In the past, many maps have shown the Maldivé Islands as British dependencies. In view of the April agreement, this practice should be continued. Map makers who, in the past, have attempted greater technical accuracy have indicated the islands as dependencies of Ceylon, which was in turn a dependency of Great Britain. This method of representation is no longer accurate. For a discussion of the new status of the

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Maldives Islands see unclassified Despatch No. 135, American Consulate General, Colombo, Ceylon, June 24, 1948.

### D. Administrative Boundaries of Poland

An up-to-date list of the administrative divisions of Poland is contained in Volume I of a gazetteer entitled Informator Adresowy Miast i Gmin Wiejskich Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (Address Information of the City and Country Towns of the Republic of Poland), published by the Instytut Wydawniczy "Kolumna", Warszawa, in 1948. A copy is available in the Library of the CIA (Call No. C9--77-48). The gazetteer lists the sixteen województwa (primary administrative divisions) and the powiaty (secondary divisions) within each województwo. It may be used in conjunction with either of two recent administrative maps of Poland:

- (1) Rzeczpospolita Polska: Mapa Administracyjna, 1:1,000,000. Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny [Warszawa], 1947. (CIA Call No. 60070).
- (2) Mapa Polski, 1:1,000,000. Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny Sztabu Generalnego W.P., Warszawa, 1948. (CIA Call No. 45160). Although this map is more recent than map No. (1) above, the boundary lines are obscure and difficult to follow. Since there have been no changes in the województwo boundaries since 1947, the older map is recommended for those boundaries.

The powiat boundaries on map No. (1) are easier to read but they should be checked against the more recent map and the gazetteer before they are used.

It is noted that in the gazetteer the name of the województwo of Bydgoszcz has been changed to Pomorze, although the city of Bydgoszcz is still listed as the seat of its administration, and that the województwo of Katowice has been changed to Śląsk although

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the city of Katowice is still listed as its seat of government. These changes are not found on map No. (2). There is no evidence as to which names are correct.

### E. Administrative Boundaries of Czechoslovakia

Postwar statistics listing administrative divisions of Czechoslovakia are fragmentary and difficult to obtain. Abstracts from a census of Czech provinces taken on May 22, 1947, are available, and so are estimates based on a census of Slovakia taken on October 4, 1948, but they are broken down only into the three provinces of Bohemia, Moravia-Silesia, and Slovakia.

The most recent information is found on a new administrative map recently received by the CIA entitled, Politické a Soudní Rozdělení Československá Republiky (Political and Judicial Divisions of the Republic of Czechoslovakia), 1:800,000, published by Voj. Zeměpisný Ústav, Prague, 1948 (CIA Call No. 40377). Internal divisions, broken down to the fourth order, are shown on the map and in a separate list in the upper corner.

### F. New Administrative Divisions in Greece

Perhaps as a result of the insistence of the American Mission for Aid to Greece that there be more decentralization in the Greek government, at least two more nomoi (provinces) have been created in 1948. Definite evidence is found on the 1948 sheets of two map sets:

- (1) Stratigikós Khártis tís Elládhos (Strategic Map of Greece), 1:400,000, Geographic Service of the Army, 1948, in Greek, coordinates with meridians based on Athens. CIA Call No. 38428 sheet Lárissa-Kateríni.
- (2) Yenikós Khártis tís Elládhos (General Map of Greece), 1:400,000, Geographic Service of the Army, 1948, in Greek, coordinates with meridians based on Athens. CIA Call No. 24703, sheet Iónií Nísi.

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The maps show that the eparkhía (district) of Imathía (for quick location refer to the map Greece: Administrative Divisions 1946, CIA 10692) has been detached from the nomós (province) of Thessaloníki and has been constituted as a nomós by itself. Unfortunately the coverage of this nomós by 1948 sheets is not complete so it is not known whether the nomós covers more area than the eparkhía of Imathía did.

The nomós of Levkás (Lefkás) is the second one known to have been constituted this year. This was done by detaching the eparkhía of Levkás from the nomós of Nikópolis and the eparkhía of Itháki from the nomós of Kefallinía and combining the two to form the nomós of Levkás. It is assumed that the nomós of Levkás will be included in the dhiamérisma (geographic division) of the Iónií Nísi (Ionian Islands) since it is made up of islands in the Ionian sea.

At the same time that the nomós of Levkás was created the nomós of Nikópolis was renamed Préveza.

### G. Changes in Names of Netherlands Dependencies

Effective September 20, 1948 the official name of the Netherlands Indies was changed to Indonesia. This change was embodied in the revision of the constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The present juridical status of the territories, their relationship to the Netherlands, and their relationship to other countries is not altered by the name change. (Source: American Consulate General, Batavia, Java, despatch no. 368, unclassified, September 21, 1948.)

Also effective September 20, 1948, Netherlands island dependencies in the Western Hemisphere, formerly referred to as the Netherlands West Indies or the Territory of Curaçao were renamed Netherlands Antilles -- Dutch form: Nederlandse Antillen. (Source: American Consulate General, Willemstad, Curaçao, despatch no. 98, unclassified, September 27, 1948.)

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III. ERRATA SHEET FOR MAP RESEARCH BULLETINS  
NO. 1 (SEPTEMBER 1948) AND NO. 2 (OCTOBER 1948)

Map Research Bulletin No. 1

Page 1, line 12,  
For Ardige read Adige.

Page 5, line 8,  
For d'Asote read d'Aoste.

Page 5, line 9,  
For de Agostine read de Agostini. After (Novara  
1947.) insert In French and Italian languages.

Map Research Bulletin No. 2

Page 8, line 22,  
For bidding read binding.

Page 15,  
The ninth name in the second column Tomisla Grad  
should read Tomislav Grad. The 21st name in the  
same column Mali Idos should read Mali Idos.

Page 16,  
The second from last name in the second column  
Begej Sveti Durad should read Begej Sveti Durad.

Page 17,  
The third name in the second column Devdelija  
should read Devdelija.

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